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BAILT AND NUNDAY, Per Nomin WERKLY Per Year etage to Fereign Countries ended

Advertisements for THE WERKLY SUS, ISSUED to-morrost morning, must be handed in this evenemp before it o'clock

Loras, News.—The City and Suburban News Suress of the United Passs and New York Assistant Descen-tat 21 to 29 Ann sirvet. All information and does ments for public one instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

What Will the Message Be?

In a letter to the Hon, CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, written in April last, the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND consecrated himself answ to the work which he lurger in 1897. and issued this general notification to the Democratic party:

"Every Democratic agency should laker uncease ingly and earnestly to save our party, in this time of its power and responsibility. From the degradation and disgrace of a failure to redeem the piedges upon which our fellow countrymen intrusted us with the control of their Government. All who are charged, on behalf of the Democratic party, with the redemption of these piedges should now be impressively reminded that, as we won our way to victory under the hanner of tariff reform, so our instatence upon that principle is the condition of our retention of the people's trust: and the putting aside of petty and ignoble jealousies and bickerings, when party principles and party in tegrity and party existence are at stake."

The time of the Democratic party's power and responsibility is short. The fourth of March next ends the period. A failure to redeem before March 4, 1895, the pledges upon which our fellow citizens intrusted the Democracy with the control of their Government will entail all of that degradation and disgrace which the Hop. Groven CLEVELAND apprehended last April, and described so impressively in his last communication to the Hon. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

Mr. CLEVELAND's annual message to Congress is due in two weeks. Even now the President is engaged in preparing the document. Does anybody doubt that it will be a ringing summons to the Democracy to pursue and complete the great task to which be consecrated himself seven years ago this December, and to which he has reconsecrated himself on various occasions, in varying phrases but with uniform impresgiveness and solemnity?

"The Democratic party," said GROVER CLEVELAND in the Providence Opera House on April 2, 1892, "still champions the cause which defeat could not induce it to surrender, and which no success, short of complete accomplishment, can tempt it to neglect."

Can anybody doubt that reaffirmation and reconsecration will be the burden of the President's message? To doubt it is to approse that the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND is a hollow humbug, a mouthing hypocrite. a sham statesman quite beneath the contempt of any candid mind or honorable heart.

If the Wilson Bill Had Passed Intact.

Fifty millions of dollars are to be got into the Federal Treasury by the coming sale of bonds. The money is really needed to pay the expenses of the Government, which, it seems, the new tariff does not pay.

This fifty millions of new bonded debt. therefore, would have been one hundred millions or more, if its fathers had succeeded in putting the original Wilson bill through Congress, with its free iron and free coal and free sugar, and so forth. The first result of the CLEVELAND tariff legislation is this crazy, stare-eyed plunge into na tional poverty. Absolute idiocy never before got control of a great government.

While the folly is done, we may be thank ful that it is no worse, and hope that the future may restore both health and security to the management of our national affairs.

A Crazy Suggestion.

The proposition that the Police Department shall be put under the absolute authority of a single military Commissioner, is hardly worth discussing, because no sane Legislature, whatever its political complexon, would give it a moment's serious conadderation. It is only of curious interest as revealing the total political incapacity and practical ignorance of the men to whom it appeals as a valuable discovery in the art of municipal government.

The plan is that the Police Department should be put under an army officer of West Point training, "with absolute power;" that it should be organized under him on a strictly military basis; and that he should be "a comparatively young man," removable only on charges and after a hearing. Once in his place, this young soldier "should be allowed to mould the department acding to his own ideas." "He should be allowed to constitute his commissary department and his court, and nothing should be predetermined by law to deprive him of the powers of appointment, disposition, promotion, and removal." Whatever else sch an organization might be, it would not be military, but directly opposed to the military system, under which no such power can be exercised by any officer.

The army contains many able and clever young officers, but there is no one of them who has been trained in the exercise of such limitless and autocratic authority, for to sone is it intrusted; and by none could it exercised under the system of military organization in this country, or any other.

Moreover, no young officer of the army has had the practical experience in the management of great bodies of men which would scially qualify him for taking such control of the police. Only the older officers who served in the civil war, like Gen. MILES for nstance, have had that training in the actual pursuit of their profession. The smallness our army and its wide distribution since the war have confined the younger men to posts where they have had comparatively few troops to deal with. In this untry, the men who have demonstrated their ability to handle large bodies of aub ordinates during the last thirty years, are civillans and not soldiers; leaving out the suit of the recent election, because, unlike civilized Indians in the United States; they ficers who distinguished themselves for that rare power during the civil war. Our great organizers are now engaged in the enterprises of peace, not of war, and they have not found it requisite for the successful exercise of their ability that for their benefit military law should be substituted for the

The experiment of trusting civil power to men simply because of their military training, has not been remarkable for its valuable posults. For instance, Gen. NEWTON as the ad of the Department of Public Works did not distinguish himself for extraordi-

abilities are not the requisite in such a place, and his purely military experience was of no special use to him there. So far as keeping that department outside of politics and beyond purely political influence is concerned, what was the practical outcome of the experiment! Under the management of the Deputy Commissioner the patronage of the department was dispensed for purely political consideration, and never before more systematically, a clever machine politician having been put in the office for that purpose. Gen. Newton was merely a figurehead selected by Howns. now Grace who is a notifician not neglectful of his own ambition ra degree that makes him an absolute marvel in his devotion to civil service reform. below is not a political lubber. He knows the ropes, and he knew when he appointed whimsical objections would be offered by the General to interfere with the dispensation of patronage after the usual political fashion; in other words, for the benefit of Rowngrow and his political followers.

The police are purely pence officers under the control of the civil law, from the head down to the humblest patrolman. There cannot be a different kind of law for them. the military law, without perverting our whole political system. They must be kept, and they will be kept, under the direction of power involved in their absolute control will never be intrusted to a single man, soldier after Jan. 1. or civilian, and least of all to a young officer of the army untrained in the exercise of civil functions under the restraint of the civil law and of public opinion.

A Chapter of City Politics

One effect of the recent municipal election will be a diminution in the number of political organizations in this city. Seven of them, ranging from blg to little, took part in that election. Judged in proportion to their numerical importance by the record of previous elections, the probable effect on their existence may be foretold.

The defeat encountered by Tammany was not the first, or most serious, in its history Tammany has been beaten just as badly as now, without any appreciable effect on its subsequent course. In the municipal election of 1872, when for the last time in New York until now a Republican Mayor was chosen, Tammany polled for its unsuccessful nominee 47,000 votes, and was beaten all along the line. The next year with the Mayor a Republican and all the city offices in hostile hands, Tammany polled for the head of its local ticket, the candidate for Sheriff, 67,000 votes; turning the adverse majority of the year before into a Tanamany majority of 21,000. The election of 1875 was a rout for Tammany, a Republican District Attorney being elected by a majority of 26,000, an anti-Tammany Recorder by 27,000, a Republican Judge of the many Judge of Sessions by 28,000. In 1876, however, the whole Tammany ticket was triumphant from Mayor down to Aldermen. In the election of 1884 Tammany Hall sutained what seemed to be a crushing defeat. GRANT, its Mayoralty candidate, polled only 85,000 votes in a total of 228,000, a much smaller proportion than he polled at the recent election. But the year following, Tammany was again successful, and it carried the city in every election at the eight contests succeeding. The result of the recent defeat is not likely to be dissimilar. Support of Democratic ideas in New York is unflagging and perennial. Reorganization. thorough and radical, always follows in Tammany Hall a defeat at the polls; and the Democracy emerges from such a conflict stronger than before, and better able to cope

Democratic allies. Their recent victory fully justifies the exultation of the Republicans, but it does not necessarily indicate that they will achieve the political results which they are expecting. In the election of 1861, for the only najority of 19,000. In the municipal election of the same year GEORGE OPDYKE, Republican, was elected Mayor, and all outward indications were favorable to the permanent Republican control of the city, the Governor, State officers, and Legislature He has simply made an investment on his own all being of that party. At the election of 1862, however, the Democrats elected their Governor, and at the next Mayoralty election their Mayor, the Republican candidate

with its Republican adversaries and their

being third in a triangular contest. The perplexities of the situation for the Republicans after the first of January next, include, as was the case after Jan. 1, 1873, a Republican Mayor with a "Committee of Seventy" on his hands. It was this fact which crushed out the hopes of the last Republican Mayor, HAVEMEYER, who, like STRONG, was a member of the committee: and it is the expert judgment of men of all parties that the success of the new Republican administration will be regulated by the willingness or unwillingness of the new Mayor to cut adrift from the Seventy. Omission to do this made Mr. HAVEMEYER'S administration unpopular, and put back the Republicans as much as twenty years.

In default of complete official figures it appears that the State Democracy organization suffered, in some respects, more from the recent election than Tammany. Though it ran candidates for Congress in seven of the ten districts of the city, and Assembly and Aldermanic candidates in all thirty, no State Democracy man won anywhere except the Assemblyman in the Tenth district who had been endorsed by Tammany, and the Alderman in the Twenty-fifth whom the Republicans supported. The late election left Tammany outvoted, but united. It left the State Democracy outvoted and split in two, the larger faction under the leadership of FAIRCRILD, supporting the WHEELER ticket, to the extent of 8,000 votes, and the smaller one under the leadership of GHACE numbering about 7,000 having given a futile support to Senator Hill. The insignificance of the State Democracy as an ally for the regular Democracy, was shown by the small | know whether the remnant of addition it made to the Hill vote and its failure to elect a solitary local candidate in any district.

The Independent County Organization appears to have been strengthrued by the rethe State Democracy, there were no defections from its ranks, and because in those districts in which it is best organized, chiefly below Fourteenth street, encouraging results were attained. Not only did they give majorities for the STRONG ticket, but they went generally for the MORTON ticker, too, putting this organization in line with the majority of the next Legislature, without whose intervention the recent city election will be wholly without benefit to any of those outside factions that were united in support of the STRONG ticket.

JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, the leader of the mary ability and efficiency as a public ad- anti-machine Republicans, has gone to the

lowers: To enlist in the regular Republican organization of the Committee of Thirty. Already Gen. KERWIN and most of his associates among the Milhollandites have done this, and the determination of the others to follow before Dec. 1 means the extinction of this organization and its aborption into the regular Hepublican ranks. long as the Stonts-Zeitung appears with becoming regularity every morning, the German-American Democracy can never coase to exist. Nothing short of the suspension of the Strate-Zeitung could affect adversely the existence of the OTTEXDORFER Democracy, recently strengthened by the election of Mr. TANSES as Sheriff, an office never before held by a German-American, and never, in all likelihood, to be held by another. There have been some defec-Gen. NEWTON that nothing in the way of tions from the German-Americans since election day, headed by Mr. SCHWAB; but they will not interfere with the publication of the Stants-Zeitung.

The anti-Tammany or O'BRIEN organization has suffered somewhat in the regard of the STRONG fusionists by the reason of some unseemly controversies which have arisen over monetary matters; and in some of the districts a break-up is said to be impending in consequence. No candidate of this or guization for any office was elected in the recent contest except an Alderman in the a commission of civilians, and the fearful | Eighth district; and the absence of patronage may injuriously affect the O'Brienites

The Committee of Seventy, consisting of seventy persons, is likely to go out of existence ofter a few more controversies with Mr. PLATT, as its prototype did years ago. About the only thing certain to kill a reform organization beyond political resusciation, is victory in an important contest. Such a victory is likely to cause more political casualties among those who win, than among those outvoted but not vanquished.

Suppose that Mr. J. EDWARD ADDICKS, the Man from Nowhere and Everywhere, who is now trying to make the Republicans in the Legislature of Delaware elect him a Senator in Congress from that State, were a pauper instead of a man of substance, where would be claim a settlement? What parish or township would have to open its Poorhouse to him and give him the run of the town farm? Does he belong in Pennsylvania, New York, Jersey City, Boston, Providence, Brooklyn, or Brookline? We appeal to the Overseers of the Rich. He as houses apartments and offices at various stations of his migratory and wandering life, but where is his home? Has he a home anywhere ! Is he not a homeless man,

a Man from Nowhere and Everywhere Has be any better right as far as residence is concerned to be Senator from Delaware than to be Senator from New York, Penn sylvania. Massachusetts, or New Jersey Superior Court by 21,000, and an anti-Tam- In gaseous, clusive, and highly odorous qualities, the citizenship and local habitation of Mr. J. EDWARD ADDICKS are suggestive of the source of his wealth; but as a gas leak can be traced, so the localizing of this Peripatetic Gasman can be accomplished by following the leak in his wallet, and that leak leaked into Delaware.

There are only nineteen Republicans in the Delaware Legislature, and they make a majority of that body on joint ballot. Mr. ADDICKS must have seen that it would be easier and cheaper to fill nineteen men with gas than a larger number. We can conceive no other reason for his choice of Delaware as his field of political investment. He must have looked for quick returns when he invested in delinquent taxes in 1892. Quick returns and large profits, for, apart from the honor, the salary of a United States Senator is five per cent, or more a year on the amount said to have been not into political investments in Delaware by the Hop. GAS Appicks in 1892 and later. Besides, he feels weary of wandering. He wants to know what State he comes from and where he belongs. He wants to cease time in the history of New York politics. | to be gaseous and to become fixed. He wants

nized as the Gasman of Delaware. We are far from attributing to Mr. J. EDWARD ADDICKS any intention of procuring his settlement or election in Delaware by means that he regards as dishonorable. account, and he asks the Delaware Republicans to let him fix his residence among them for election purposes, and to guarantee the investment for six years. If he has political or social ambitions in connection with his investment, they are doubtless worthy ones. It may be conceived that he has a high respect for the Senate, and is anxious to add lustre to it by adding to its roll the name of a gentleman geographically so uncertain and financially so solid. Genius is above directories and maps, and if the Hon. J. EDWARD ADDICKS of Everywhere and Nowhere has not a genius for gas, we should like to know who has

If the Delaware Republicans want to be represented by a Senator of trained ability and intellectual force and experience, they will reflect ANTHONY HIGGINE: but if they want to gratify the yearning of a shooting star to become fixed, if they want to welcome a wanderer from Everywhere, and show that Delaware is a sale and profitable field of political investment for outlandish men, they will elect the Hon, GAS AD-DICKS. It is idle to say that the Hon. Gas Apprexs would be of no use or ornament in the Senate. The Senate would be of great use and ornament to the Hon, GAS ADDICKS He is not a person that puts out something for nothing.

Indian Politics.

We would like it very much if the five tribes in the Indian Territory were able to conduct their affairs in their own way, without the interference of the Federal Government. We wish they would attend to their own polities, enforce their own laws, mind their own business, and keep the peace. They are engaged in conducting a most interesting political experiment, in letting us American red men can live and flour ish under a republican system mainly constructed by themselves, in accordance largely with their ancient fribal customs and traditions. They are the most fully have all desirable liberties; they are rich in land and money; they have schools, courts, and churches; they have chiefs both grave and sincere. We would truly like to see them set an example in politics worthy to be followed by the white inhabitants of this country. The troubles under which they suffer at

this time are not altogether of their own making, yet they are largely responsible for them. While the Federal authorities should not suffer them to be harassed by pair-faced marauders, they themselves ought to be able to dispose quickly of the few marauders who exist among them solely on account ministrator. He is an army engineer of the glorious climate of California for rest and of the incompetency of the Indian police.

termined on a course of action for his fol. should be able to offer defiance for months to 250 trained Indian guardians of the peace, men whose brave ancestors faced every foe of any color. It is shameful that other white villains should be able to cheat the tribes out of the money which they draw from the Federal Treasury. It is to their shame that they tolerate the presence of bad white men upon their reservations. White Americans have no right to live in the Indian Territory.

If disturbances be not stopped there very soon, we fear that the five civilized tribes will lose both their tribal rights and their lands before long. An Indian Commission appointed by Congress has come to the con clusion that the tribal system must be abolished and the Indian Territory thrown open to white settlement, or perhaps annexed to Oklahoma. We do not like to get this news. It is bad for the Indians.

We are grieved to think that the most hopeful experiment in free tepublican politics ever nade by any large body of North American Indians must be regarded as a failure. We shall repudiate this melancholy thought as long as we can.

Raw Material.

The list of so-called populn bills left over by the weary Congress of last summer, and now threatened for revival, affords a new exhibition of the humbug of the free raw material enterprise

One of the four popguns is for free barbed wire! Will somebody tell us where barbed wire grows, and of what manufacturing industry it constitutes the raw material Another popgun is for free sugar, but there is no poppun for free rice.

Food can be fairly called a free raw marerial, if anything can. It is the raw material of life, and thus of this entire nation. But if there is a principle in it, why isn't rice to be made free also? It is much rawer than raw sugar. If this "topic," as Mr. CLEVE-LAND has it, "will not admit of compromise," rice should be free before sugar

If one thing is made free, something eise as Senator Voorners himself acknowledged when presenting the Wilson bill to the Senate, must be taxed more heavily. Sugar. iron, coal, and barbed wire are to be made free because thereby the free raw material statesmen think they can best catch the favor of the people. They desire to see other things, rice for instance, taxed in preference. It is all a freak of individual prejudice. Free raw material is the under side of protection. When the attempt is made to reconcile it with the Democratic constitutional principle that the tariff must be laid for revenue only, it is seen to be humbug pure and hopeless.

We are officially informed by the Hon-WILLIAM T. HARRIS, Commissioner of Education, that the Bureau under his charge is about to issue, through the Government Printing Office and at the expense of the United States Treasury, a "Directory of American Literary Societies," for free distribution. Comment upon this wonderful enterprise is reserved until we shall have seen the Government Directory. We want to know whether it takes in the "Rollo in Europe" Club of North Nobscot.

By the death of Mr. JOHN WALTER of the London Times, and by that of M. FRANCIS MAGNARD of the Paris Figure, England and France have jost men who may be spoken of as their most potent journalists in recent times. Both of them were men of eminence, ability, and influence. It may be said that Mr. WALTER was the master and director of the Times, and that M. Magnand was the chief of the Figure. Both of them were men of strong political convictions, and both were conservative. No English politician excepting Mr. GLADSTONE has been more influential than Mr. WALTER for many years. Many accomplished journalists have come to the front in London during the forty-seven years' service of Mr. WALTER, and many brilliant editorial writers have arisen in Paris during the career of M. MAGNARD: but two newspaper men of influence as great as theirs are not now to be found upon the press of England and France. Peace to their ashes!

It was an intolerant remark that temporary Chairman ADOLPH FAILOWITZ made at last the Republicans carried the city of New | to cease to be The Man from Everywhere | Sunday's meeting of German barbers. It is high time," he exclaimed as soon as he took the York for their State ticket, winning by a and Nowhere, and become known and recog- chair, "that the German barbers of this city hould crush out such a dirty class as the Italian barbers." Hold on, FAILOWITZ! Don't go so fast. Stop and think. Firstly, why should the German barbers crush out their Italian rivals? and, secondly, how can they crush them out? We remark that an Italian has as good a right as a German to run a barber's shop, and we remark further that the Italian can invoke the law against anybody who may try to crush him out. Neither Germans nor Americans can get a monopoly of the barber's trade in New York as against the Italians, the Russians, or any other race of mankind. It is to the barbers who can draw the customers that the money goes, and we infer from the speeches at Sunday's meeting that the Italians must be drawing shouls of We suppose that many of them are cleanly, for an unclean barber would be abomination. If the Italian prices are too low, there is no help for that, as all details of the kind are regulated by the great law of competition. It is our opinion that the German barpersought to crush out such men as ADOLPH FAILOWITZ, who stir up strife, and try to fat ten upon prejudices of race which ought to have no place in this country.

> All the Spanish-American republics are n an unusually pacific mood just now. No two of them are at war with each other. There are internal disturbances in Peru, and there is a diplomatic dispute between Mexico and Guatemala; but these incidents are of very slight consequence. Even the five hot-headed republics of Central America are taking a rest from fighting, and we do not know of a promising conspiracy in any one of them. If they can keep away from each other's throats for a while they will grow rich and be happy.

A young correspondent gives us to know that he has clipped from THE SUS the obituaries of fifty distinguished Americans who have died this year, and he is disquieted because he cannot learn that men of their kind are left among us, or that others are growing up to take their places. We can tell him that the thoughtful young people of every generation are apt to be squieted for the same reason that troubles him. We can remember when, long ago, at the end of a year, we made a list of the prominent Americans who had died during the year; I seemed to us as though everybody worth speaking of was among the dead. Upon our list for the year there were the names of statesmen and men of seience, and inventors, and scholars, and authors, and poets, and giants of enterprise. and theologians, and other men of renown. had gone; the world looked desolate; we felt bereaved. Yet we now know that the places of many of these men were soon taken by others not inferior to them in intellect, and, in some cases, of higher genius. Few men, it must be remembered, attain the ripeness of fame before the are well along in life, and the young people who hear of the death of these ripened celebrities one after another, cannot see the men who are ripening and who will soon take their place i public eye. Every generation of mankind has its quota of exceptional spirits, men who possess unusual powers, who rise above their fellows, and who leave behind them mem which become known to the generation next after them.

There are doubtiess men now living among us who in twenty, thirty, or forty years from this time will seem to the young people of that period as great as any of the fifty who have died this year, whose obituary sketches our young Mugwumpery, plutocracy, and despair.

their lifetime. In the years that are to come, these men will loom up as scientists, or statesmen, or authors, or inventors, or philosophers or men of action, or other masters of the work or the word. He not discouraged, young friend. The human race yet is potential, yet is rich in genius as ever it was since the dawn of time. We hope you will live long enough to know that all the lights of the world have not been extinguished this year, and that the fires of nature burn ever brighter with the course of the ages.

We are indebted to Mr. F. E. O. SUCROW

for revealing to our knowledge a fact that we

had not previously suspected. For many years we have published everything that has been current concerning the persecution of the Jews in Russia, and finally when Mr. Sucnow, who is Russian, wrote a letter defending the banishment of the Hebrews and the various measures taken by the Czar's Government for that end, we published it as a matter course, in accordance with our constant practice of giving to each side, on every interesting question, an opportunity to be heard. That anybody would take special umbrage at this we had no idea; but to our astonishment we have received since Mr. Sucrow's article a large number of letters from Jews, written, not to controvert his arguments, but to abuse THE SUN for giving place to any-

thing whatever on that side of the subject. This, we say, puts us under an obligation Mr. Suchow; for it shows, what we had not be-fore suspected, that there are just as many fools among the Jews, whom we had regarded as the smartest people on earth, as there are among those who are generally admitted to be dolts and donkeys.

DOUBLE CANALS ON MARS.

Interesting Observations Just Made-Thee ries of the Astronomers,

Boston, Nov. 19.-A despatch was received to day from Mr. Percival Lowell, at the Lowell observatory, Fiagstaff, Ariz., saying that the canals of Mars, as observed last night, had begun to double, and that Phison and Euphrates were seen to be geminated.

The duplication of the canals of the planet Mars is a phenomenon for which astronomers have been watching with much interest. It was first observed by the Italian astronomer, Schiap-arelli, several years ago. He announced that some of the straight lines which are known as canals were seen to be accompanied by a paralleline, as if another canal existed beside the first During the different oppositions of Mars the canals have been closely watched to learn more about the duplication.

about the duplication.

The first European astronomer to observe the phenomenon was Perrotin at Nice, who, in two successive oppositions, observed duplication. In this country the canais were observed doubled by Lick Observatory in 1890 and again in 1892. During the present opposition one canal only has heretofore been announced as double, this being Ganges, and the observer, Prof. Holden of Lick. Observations of the same canal since that time have not shown it to be continuously double.

deable.

The cause of the duplication is by no means determined. Mr. Lowell thinks that it is dependent upon the season, and has predicted that the canals would not be seen in duplicate until some time in November.

Mr. Carilale's Use of His Speech for Mrs

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I WAS I spectator at the launch of the steamship St. Louis at Cramps's shippard in Philadelphia last week and I also heard Secretary Carlisle pronounce what you declared in an editorial article in last Friday's SUN "a most beautiful oratorical tribute to the wife of the man from whom be has suffered and is suffering so much." Will you permit me to differ with you in the characterization of that speech. Considering the circumstances of the address it not only seems to me that it was not beautiful, but was in wretched taste.

It will be remembered that Mr. Griscom. It will be remembered that Mr. Griscom announced that Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Griscom announced that Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Griscom announced that Mr. Carlisle would speak for Mrs. Cleveland and make her acknowledgments.

Now, manifestly, it was Mr. Carlisle's place to say for Mrs. Cleveland what she would say for nerself had she been speaking. For a few sentences Mr. Carlisle did confine himself to a graceful expression of thanks on her behalf. Then, to the amazement of many who believe in propriety, he turned squarely about and said things of Mrs. Cleveland which never in the world could she or would she have said of herself. Remember, he was making Mrs. Cleveland's response. Can any me imagine that gracious woman referring to berself as a "sovereign," the "only severeign in the hearts of the American people? Sever, never, never. Nor would she willingly allow any one deputed to speak for her to use such language. The whole address of the Secretary was so full of ill-timed praise and overdone flattery that it seemed no wonder to those who were watching Mrs. Cleveland closely that the color mounted to her face and she seemed ill at ease.

To those who have been interested in the rumors of disagreement between the President and the Secretary it was like a revelation, and perhaps it furnishes a solution of the mystery as to why Mr. Carlisie has "suffered" so much at the hands of Mr. Cleveland. He had just suffered on that very day, and to show his lack of resentment went cringing to his master's feet in the presence of 1,500 persons by speaking unnecessary and injudicious flattery of the President wife in an address that theoretically, she was making. It will be remembered that Mr. Griscom,

he was making.

That speech was addressed to the President. That speech was addressed to the Freeden, and, out of place as it was, it was made the vehicle of Mr. Carlisle's response to the cuffs he had received a response which no American citizen who has never so much as seen Mr. Carlisle can either explain or read without sickening at his stomach.

FRANKLIN. Bing at his stomach.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

Beef Eating vs. Milk Drinking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am im pelied to call the attention of athletes and people seeking physical health together with mucular development to a report of wrestling in India, found in a recent number of the Londo Field. Two Hindu wrestlers in Peshawar, when Field. Two Hindu wrestlers in Peshawar, when first seen by an Englishman before their bout, were apparently perfect rolls of flesh. The Englishman laughed at the idea of such bags of humanity being capable of enduring any exacting trial of the muscles, when, to settle his doubts, which were conveyed to a wrestler, the latter held up his great fat arm for inspection. The visitor put his finger to it, expecting that it would sink into the soft Hindu flesh, when the wrestler's arm proved to be as hard as an English blacksmith's, and so he was all over. The principal food which builds up this sound and able body consists of "milk, taken in vast quantities daily, supplemented by a little goat's flesh and pleuty of pulse and farinaceous food of all kinds." No beef eating or beer drinking for them.

kinds." No beef eating or beer drinking for them.

This leads me to relate my own experience with similar habits of diet. I recollect one day riding up Mount Veauvius with an Italian boy of 18 or 19 running up after me. The horses were good and we rode fast. After we had got up to the foot of the cone, the boy then formed one of three who tugged up a gentleman who was with me, going up as though they were cogged locomotives. The day was spent in great exertion for this Italian, and all that he had for sustenance was a piece of bread and a few drega of wine. Beef is good, but can it be called to the slightest extent indispensable?

BEEF EATER. BEEF EATER.

Mgr. Satolli Calls on Gov. Flower and Sen-

ALBANY, Nov. 19 .- Mgr. Satolli, accompanied by his private secretary, the Rev. Hector Papi, Bishop Burke, and the Rev. John L. Reilly of Schenectady, inspected the Capitol and other public buildings in Albany to-day. He also called on tion, Flower at the Executive Chamber, and on Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost, Afterward he received over 200 priests of the diocese at the episcopal residence. He leaves here at 3 o'clock for Jersey City.

From the Seattle Post Intelligences

Tacona, Nov. 11.—The Democratic war horse, George Hazzard, exploded to-day. He has been worse than tongue-tied since Tuesday's landstide. The explosion day jarred loose the following: 'If this Cleveland farce is to be kept up then the proper thing to do is to make the last act the best, give Cleveland a fourth nomination and a third term, on a free trade matform, and the English flag floating

wer the Hawatian Islands. But if the farce is ended ?" "If it is ended, then the proper thing to do is to re-organize the Democratic party from top to bottom with new men and new candidates and a national policy, by declaring for the amegation of the Hawalian Islands, the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and the declaration that the first ship going through the

anal shall fly the American flag and have her bottom fined with Paget Sound fir. morratic Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas lefferson and James Madison for thirteen continuyears, and give the country a sound, staple, and en-larged currency consisting of gold, silver, and paper, all of equal value, and one interchangeable for the sther. In short, declare for Democracy, and discard

highest distinction, but merely engineering recreation, but before departing he de It is shameful that a dozen white thieres correspondent has clipped from THE SUN. In GROFEE CLEVELAND, REFEREE. ITINERANT BANDS IN PRODUCTY

Another of Rie Findings Between Torms as President Upset by the Courts, Another reminiscence of Grover Cleveland as a law practitioner in this city during the interval between his two terms as President of the United States is the action of James W. Saxton against the elevated roads for damages to his property at 1,333 Third avenue, next the northeast corner of Seventy-sixth street, in which Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yester-day entered a judgment for the plaintiff.

The action was begun in 1888. After a long reference before Mr. Cleveland he rende decision that neither side accepted, and both appealed to the General Term.

Mr. Cleveland decided that he could not sward damages for loss of rental between the begin ning of the action and the final judgment. The General Term decided that he should have made such allowance, and then the case proceeded to the Court of Appeals on an appeal of the road on alleged errors in the findings. E. W. Tyler counsel for Saxton, had got the report changed to suit him by the General Term

One of the grounds of appeal shows that the referee had no intention of getting left in his fees. The exception to his finding in this regard

"To so much of the eleventh conclusion of law as requires the defendants to pay the referee's fees as the sole condition of staying execution on the judgment." Mr. Cleveland received about \$300 from the defendants for his fees.

The Court of Appeals further corrected the report of Mr. Cleveland and ordered a reversal. Mr. Cleveland found that the damages to the fee of the property was \$2,000, and that the loss of rental was \$200 a year, the law allowing for six years' loss of rental before the action is commenced, and, as the General Term held, up to the final judgment, which vests the case-ments in the road upon payment of the fee damage.

ments in the road upon payment of the fee damage.

There was no referee in the second trial, Justice Patterson going over the whole case. He fluds that the fee was damaged \$2.000 and that the loss of rental is \$150 a year. Mr. Cleveland's total award is \$3.200. The total award of Justice Patterson is \$3.900, there being more than twelve years loss of rental. Justice Patterson has added an extra allowance of \$150 and costs to Saxton.

terson has added an extra allowance of processing to Saxion.

Referee Cleveland was also unfortunate with some of the first cases he got. They were the well-known actions of heirs of John Jacob Astor for damages aggregating about a million dollars against the city for taking certain parts of the North River water front which had been in the Astor family since 1810. Mr. Cleveland found that the heirs were entitled to \$100 a linguistic control of the con

found that the heirs were entitled to \$100 a lineal Iool.

When the case went on appeal to the General Term Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in writing the opinion, decided that the amount was ridiculously small. The court directed Mr. Cleveland to hear the case again, and take evidence which he had previously rejected concerning what the Dock Department had paid for other similar property. Mr. Cleveland went at it again, and in his next report found that the heirs were entitled to \$000 per lineal foot. The errors of Mr. Cleveland in his first report and the taking of evidence were not without their amenities, as they resulted in a supplemental bill for referee's fees.

Justice Patterson, who gives the present judg-

ice l'atterson, who gives the present judg-in the Saxton case, appointed Mr. Cleve-

MAYOR GILROY TO MR. STRONG. The Mayor-Elect Invited to Review the Ap

Mayor Gilroy invited his successor to attend the final meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in a letter sent yesterday. Mayor-elect Strong promptly signified his ac ceptance of the invitation. Here is the correspondence; Hon. William L. Strong, 23 Worth street, New York city.

How, William L. Strong, 12 Worth street, New York city. Dean Sun. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet in December to give further consideration to the appropriations to the city departments for 1895. The flaures to be considered then as final estimates have already been discussed at some length as provisional estimates, but they are subject to changes which may be decided upon by the Board.

In view of the fact that the appropriations are for a year, in which time the city departments will be under your administration as Have the discussion over these appropriations will undoubtedly be of interest to you. It is also proper that any suggestion that you may choose to make should be considered by the Board. It is my desire that, in the matter of these appropriations, your administration for 1895 should be inhampered by an excessive economy, as well as unburdened by any extravagance.

I, therefore, extend to you an invitation to be present at the investings in which the final estimates are to be considered, and on receipt of your acceptance of this invitation will arrange to have you notitled of the time when these assions are to be begun. Yours very truly,

The reply to the above the following letter was

In reply to the above the following letter was received:

Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy.

Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy.

DRIK Sin. Yours of even dale just received, and I hank you for your kind invitation to be present at the meeteng of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in becember to consider the appropriations for city departments for 1855.

When properly advised by you of the date when these Boards will meet, I shall do myself the honor of these Boards will meet, I shall do myself the honor of being present, and Esten to their deliberations and conclusions. Until then I remain, very respectfully yours. Mr. Strong is evidently under the impression

GOULD HEIRS SCORE ONE POINT. Contempt Proceedings Against the Tax

Commissioners Authorized. In the action of the children of the late Jay Gould, acting individually and as executors of his estate, to set aside their personal taxes for the current year on the ground that they are not residents. Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision which leaves the merits of the question in abeyance, and in which he says he will give the Goulds an order to show cause why the Tax Commissioners and the Roard of Aldermen should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to make a return to the first writ of certiorari obtained.

obtained.

The writ was obtained on July 16 last and was directed against the Commissioners and the Board of Aldermen, both of whom take a hand in the assessment. The respondents have twenty days in which to make return to such a writ, but they defaulted in the matter. Another writ was obtained, and they made a return to the second writ to the effect that the papers submitted by the Goulds did not establish non-residence.

Col. Ingersoll's Last Lecture.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Col. Robert Ingersoll in a recent lecture renewed his attacks upon the Bible and incidentally the Christain religion.

His abhorrence of the cruelties practised by the Jews as recorded in the Bible, and his assertion that the God who would sanction or permit such acts in His name is not entitled to the love or even the respect of the human

to the love or even the respect of the human race, are familiar to all of us who have followed the genial Colonel for the past few years.

Few there are who are willing to claim that the wholesale butcheries referred to are satisfactory proofs of the Divine character of the book or that the Christian religion has thereby gained any cause for satisfaction.

But it seems to me that Col. Ingersoll loses sight of a very important fact—namely, that the course of every religion which the world has ever known has been blazed with blood; and when he declares that the Christian religion, cannot be of Divine origin because of this fault, he incidentally makes the same charge against all religions.

Let the brave gentleman give us something better, something containing the pure moral elements of Christianity, without its borrowed pagan rites and its past history of crime.

363 Grand avenue, Brooklyn.

New York Cornell Men to Have a Club. Seventy-five graduates of Cornell met last ight at 170 West Thirty-fourth street, in response to an invitation sent out by several of the graduates. It is proposed that hereafter in-formal meetings shall be held on the first and third Mondays of each mouth at the same ad-dress. Alcott Payne, '84, was elected socretary and treasurer of the proposed club.

Leaves the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Nov. 19.-The Akron Beacon and Republican, one of the leading Republican papers of Ohio, has abandoned the Associated Press and to-day began taking the full leased wire service of the United Press.

Two Anti-Tammany Aldermen.

To the Epiton of The Bux-Sir: A statement is put To the Editor of The Sux-Sir. A statement is published in your paper to the effect that the balance of power in the forthcoming Board of Aldermen resis with two members, whom you characterise as "State Democracy Aldermen." We wish to say that it so happens that this power does exist, and that we are the members of the mesty elected Soard in wears the probably invested, and that we are in no way could be a probably invested, and that we are in no way could be a members of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, and one to that organization our allegiance.

Thought Divien Eighth Aldermanic District.

Toward Invient Supplies and Aldermanic District.

Looking Out for Her.

She: I have a beautiful girl visiting me. and I want u to call to morrow evening and meet be He: Delighted! Shall I bring any one with me? She: Oh, no: it isn't necessary. He: But what will you do?

The Aldermen Vote to Suppress Them, has Mayor Schteren May Voto It.

The Brooklyn Reform Alderman vestering by a vote of 9 to 7, adopted a resolution providing for the imping of a new ordinance problem. ing all itinerant bands and side shows from playing on the streets, and limiting the operations of the hand organs from D A. M. to 7 P. M. and also restricting the latter from playing within 500 feet of a public school or hospital, or 130 feet of a private house the occupant of which objects to such music. Alderman Leich, the Adonis of the Board, led the attack on the travelling musicians in the interest of the musical unions, and Alderman Walkely came to

cal unions, and Alderman Walkely came to their defence, misquoting Pope's famous lins thus: "Music hath charms to sooth the savage 'minde."

Mr. Walkely said that music should be encouraged instead of suppressed, as it tended to inspire the weak and fallen with herolem, and had often been instrumental in snatching victory from defeat. Music was an educator and uplifter. The poor people and their children want this music in the streets, and if the question was put to a popular vote it would be favored by three-fourthsof the people. In some places these bands seem better than policement. In spits of Mr. Walkely's appeal the resolution prevailed, by the slender majority of two. There is some doubt as to whether a new ordinance can be adopted by less than a three-fourths vote. It is also possible that Mayor Schieren, who is a great lover of music, may take it into his head to veto the resolution, especially as it is mainly aimed a the German bands. The Mayor has already intimated that he will not approve of the exclusion of street musicians from Brooklyn. He thinks that so long as these players have declared their intention to become citizens they should not be intention to become citizens they should not be intention to become citizens they should not be intention to the families.

WESLEYAN'S TYPHOID CASES

An Investigation Indicates that They Were

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.-Dr. C. A. Linsay, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has completed his investigation into the cause of the typhoid fever epidemic at Wesleyan University "It was learned that six banquets were held

at the college, and it was found that the fever patients were among those who attended those of them. The bills of fare were carefully looked over and the only things in common were oysters and fruit. It is difficult to see how such fruit as apples, bananas, and oranges can contain fever germs, as the inside of the fruit

such fruit as applies, banamas, and oranges that contain fever germs, as the inside of the fruit only is eaten. There is no reason to suppose that fruit caused it. Four of the bills of fare had oysters, three raw and one cooked. There were no victims of the disease among those who attended the banquet where the oysters were cooked, it was found that all the oysters fornished at those three banquets where raw ovsters were eaten were purchased from model of the model of the content of the option of the

PICTURES OF PUBLIC MEN.

A United States Judge Says that They Must Not Be Considered Private Property. Boston, Nov. 19.-The right of a family of a dead person to control reproductions of a photograph of the dead man was decided adversely to the family by Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court this forestoon in a decision filed in the case of Emily A. Corliss and others against the E. W. Walker Company and others. The suit was brought by the widow and children of George H. Corliss, the inventor and builder of the Corliss engine, to enjoin the defendants from publishing and selling a sketch of Mr. Corliss and from printing and selling his picture with it.

The bill did not allege that the publication contained anything scandalous, libellous, or false, or that it affected any right of property, but the relief asked for was on the ground that the publication is an injury to the feelings of the piantiffs and against their prohibition. In rendering his decision Judge Colt said: "The distinction in the case of a picture or photograph lies, it seems to me, between public and private characters. A private individual should be protected against the publication of any portraiture of himself, but when an individual becomes a public character the case is different." George H. Corliss, the inventor and builder of

SUNBEAMS.

-California's wine crop is very short this year. In will probably be only about half the average. -The girls of Gilliam county, Or., make pin money by poisoning coyotes and co bounty on the scalps.

—A negro boy of Cherokee, Ga., who was attacked

by three rattlesnakes and bitten several times, recovered within a few days. Beginning next spring, a fast milk train will be run from the upper Unadilla Valley to this city, start-ing from the village of Bridgewater. The distance is

not far from 200 mile -Capt. Jonathan Pinkham of Bath, Me., thinks he is est pilot in active service in New England. H is only a few weeks short of 84 years of age, and as active, steady, and as sure as ever. -At a fish market up town, the windows of which

always contain an attractively arranged dicentral piece in one window yesterday was a dish of uncooked scallops, white, garnished with cooked -Lamps shown in store windows at night are some times illuminated for purposes of display with an in-candescent electric light in place of oil. Such a light shows lamp and shade to the best advantage, and

here is no fear, as might be the case with a wick left unattended, that it will burn too high or There is in this town a policeman who has man-aged on pay never exceeding \$1,200 a year, and without opportunity for unlawful gains, to put one son through a famous college and to graduate him in medicine; to get another a commission in the navy, and to send two daughters to one of the best women's

colleges. Meanwhile the father has gone on doing his modest duty and asking aid of no man. —Lower New York is maintaining its reputation as a warmer autumn region than those parks of the city above the Harlem, and than the West Chester suburbs. The weather report day after day announces no tem-perature below freezing, when vegetation in the upper part of the city and above is nightly laid waste by harp frosts. Plants may safely be left out in the

down town parks for many days after even the upper end of Central Park has been visited by frost. The shop windows are quick to reflect the prevailing taste of the day, and they all paid their tribute to last week's interest in the Horse Show. The picture shops showed only racing prints and pictures of noted horses, while the jewellers exhibited all kinds of horsey pins and card cases ornamented with horse-shops and harness transfers. shoes and harness trappings. One window of a shop in Fifth avenue, which deals only in copies of old paintings, exhibited "A Flight Into Egypt" with a shaggy donkey as its appeal to the public interest in

Foreign Notes of Heat Interest.

Trinity College, Dublin, is considering the advisacility of giving degrees to women.

A lady in South Kensington has found a new use for logs. One muddy day lately she was seen in the street. a parcel in one hand, an umbrella in the othand an Irish terrier holding the trail of her dress in his

teeth. He never let the dress touch the ground.

It is proposed to make the port of Bristot, England, accessible to trans-Atlantic vessels at all times by damming the River Avon at its mouth and using locks. According to the plans of the engineers a constant depth of thirty-two feet can be obtained and the accessary docks and breakwaters constructed for \$11,000.000.

Just before the Zulu war there was in Mauriflus a Just before the Zuiu war there was in Mauritius a stamp collector who was a friend of the local Postmaster. One day he learned thus there was to be a clearance of old stock, and obtained permission to buy it all as waste. It occurred to him that he might such as mane at other small colonial Post Offices and a quire stamps without difficulty. One of his Mauritius stamps he sold not long ago for \$4,500, and according to the Manchester Courier he has already made be to the Manchester Courier he has already made be-tween \$100,000 and \$150,000 by his investment.

In Germany the "Bismarck Jahrbuch," just out, is the latest manifestation of the Bismarck worship. It is an annual publication devoted entirely to the from Chancellor. The first part consists of documents and letters, ranging from an English letter written when he was 20, to his answer to the question of the ban Francisco Emminer, two or three years ago. "What benefit will be derived from international valid bitions?" on which he wrote in lead pencil. " None The second part of the volume contains possess will ten on or to him, essays a sout and by him, god a record of all that has happened to him during the less calendar year. Each annual veries for the study of Goethe and Dante and thakespears, but the "like marck Jahrbuch" is the first periodical in Germany devoted entirely to a pan still inving.